Hon. Martin Van Buren
Sec'y of State.

Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.]

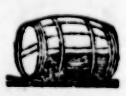
SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1829.

[VOL. X.....NO. 485.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum: or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

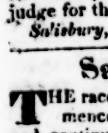
DANIEL H. CRESS,



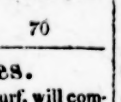
HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,



Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets,



and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for *cash*; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for *cash*, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

Salisbury Races.

THE races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Thursday, 22d October next, and continue three days; first day, two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding; second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three best in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county.

SAML. JONES, *Proprietor.*

Salisbury, Sept 8, 1829. 6:89

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the 15th Aug. a young sorrel *Mare*, three years old, fourteen hands two inches high, with a small star in her forehead; long switch tail, well made, high spirited, and runs fast. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will give me any information, so that I get her again if strayed; and if stolen, twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the thief, and ten dollars for the recovery of the mare.

3t86 JAMES S. BURCKHEAD.

Direct to Cabarrus county, N. C.

Great Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:

330 acres of *Land*, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'ck. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres *Land*, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also a number of *Stills* and *Tin Ware*, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon. EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829. 78

N. B. The remaining *Stock of GOODS* on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale. E. C.

P. S. There will also be sold, a HOUSE and LOT, on Main street, formerly the property of *Doctor William Moore*, dec'd. now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, and occupied by E. Cress.

Also, a new and complete Stick GIG and Harness. For all which, good notes of hand, or negro property, will be received in payment.

FARM, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his present place of residence, lying on the waters of the South Fork of Crane Creek, containing *Two hundred and thirty one acres*; being six miles and a half of Salisbury, adjoining the lands formerly belonging to Jacob Fisher, Mrs. Waller, Williamson Harris, and others:

On the above premises, there a good comfortable Dwelling-House; a new Barn, built in a superior style; and Stables sufficient for any number of Horses necessary for working the farm.

Persons wishing to purchase, will of course come and examine for themselves; when due attention will be paid.

The payment for the above premises will be, $300 in *cash*, the balance on a credit of one and two years, in good and approved notes.

I likewise offer for sale, one Tract of Land, lying on Panther Creek, containing fifty acres; adjoining John Hodge, Ezra Parks, &c.

For Sale, on the above premises,

150 *Bushels WHEAT;*

1000 *Do. CORN.*

The above premises, if not previously disposed of, will be offered at *Public Sale*, on the 25th inst. which will be on Friday.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sept. 2d. 1829. 3t85

Committed to the Jail

OF this county, on the 28th of August, 1829, a *Negro Man*, who says his name is TOM; and that he belongs to a man by the name of *Abraham Mayfield*, Chester district, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sh'ff. of*

Aug. 29th, 1829. 83 *Mecklenburg county.*

Sugar Planting.—The Northern Editors are as much astonished at the statement of Sugar and Molasses made last year in Louisiana (given in the Baltimore American,) as those of the South can be. The total hhds of Sugar made in all the parishes, are 87,965; and of Molasses 39,871. The most productive Sugar estate is General Hampton's, 70 miles above New Orleans, which yielded 1640 hhds sugar and 750 molasses—Mr. Labauch's 10 miles above New-Orleans, 999 hhds sugar, and 415 molasses. Very large products indeed, and very wealthy proprietors no doubt—Shall we add *happier* than other citizens? It is very doubtful, whether there are not hundreds of smaller proprietors, who are happier than the wealthiest—Who then is the best off? *Rich. Compiler.*

FATHERS of the REVOLUTION.

A brief sketch of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson.—A distinguished statesman and philosopher—a native of Virginia; born April 1743, educated at William and Mary; and studied law under that distinguished civilian and patriot Chancellor Wythe. In his 26th year, a distinguished member of the Virginia Legislature, in 1773 appointed a member of the "committee of correspondence," the most efficient body in directing and maturing the materials from which sprang the revolution; elected to Congress 1775 re-elected '76. Member of the committee which drafted the declaration, consisting of Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston, and as chairman made the original draft, conformable to which, 28th June, he introduced a resolution "*that these States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States,*" which was seconded by John Adams, and unanimously passed 4th July, '76: Governor of Virginia '76—'84, minister to France, which station he held until appointed Secretary of State by President Washington, '89; Vice President United States '97, and President 1801, which place he held eight years. In the 83d year of his age, on the 50th anniversary of our independence, he died at Monticello, the seat of his fathers, having filled the highest offices and enjoyed the greatest honors within the gift of his countrymen.

Benjamin Franklin.—A Printer, philosopher and statesman, a native of Boston: born 17th January, 1708. At the age of 30 appointed clerk to the General Assembly, and Postmaster at Philadelphia, at 38 a member of the Assembly. About this time he identified electricity and lightning to be the same, by drawing the lightning from the clouds, and many other ingenious experiments; commissioned to Great Britain from the Colonies, examined before the bar of the House of Commons with great credit to himself; elected 1775 and '76 a member of Congress; one of the committee to hear propositions of reconciliation; commissioner to France in the 71st year of his age; concluded a treaty with that power in 1778; and in 1782 concluded a treaty with Great Britain, by which the war was terminated, and our independence acknowledged; elected to the high honor of Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, in 1781. After his return to America he was President of the Commonwealth, and of the State convention which adopted the new constitution. After a long life, spent in the most active and useful pursuits, he died in his 84th year, 27th April 1790.

Francis Hopkinson.—A lawyer, and a man of elegant literary attainments; a native of Philadelphia; born 1737. A member of Congress 1776, and voted and subscribed the declaration. He died in his 53d year, 6th May, 1791.

Robert Treat Payne, LL. D.—A Lawyer of eminence, a native of Boston, born 1731. For several years past a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts; a member of the Provincial Congress, 1774; a member of the first and second general Congress; a member of the committee of five to consider the State of Massachusetts, and Supreme Judge; died 11th May, 1814, aged 84.

Thomas Hayward.—Born in the Parish of St. Lukens, South Carolina, 1749. Educated in America, studied law in the Middle Temple, London, spent several years on a tour through Europe; 1775 and '76 a member of Congress; afterwards Supreme Judge of his native State; was wounded at Beaufort; taken prisoner at Charleston; was in the State Convention for forming a new Constitution, 1770; died March 1809.

Benjamin Rush, M. D.—Born near Philadelphia, 24th December, 1745. A physician of great eminence; studied at Edinburg, Paris and London, his name is written as indelibly if possible, on the scroll of medical fame, as on the declaration of our rights. A most successful teacher in medicine; in 1812 not less than 430 pupils attended his lectures; he was successively chosen professor of chemistry, of the theory and practice of physic. Chosen in July a delegate in Congress, he was not present when the declaration was adopted, but signed it on taking his seat; a member, also, of the Pennsylvania convention to form and adopt her constitution. Died 19th April, 1813.

William Hooper.—A lawyer of eminence, born in Boston, 1742, and educated at Harvard college. Removed early to North Carolina; a representative to the General Assembly for several years; a member of Congress of 1774; and the succeeding until the adopting and signing of the declaration; a judge to settle the dispute between New York and Massachusetts. Died, October, 1790, in the 48th year of his age; having retired several years previous, from the cares of of public life into the joys of domestic happiness.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, only surviving signer, at this time, (1829,) was born September 1737, at Annapolis, Md. Being of Roman Catholic decent, he commenced his education at St. Omers, Great Britain, and finished it at Rheims, France: studied law in Paris and London; an active and efficient newspaper writer, in favor of the cause of the colonies. Being a Roman Catholic of education and fortune, was selected as one of the committee to visit Canada, early in 1776, to make overtures to the Catholics of that province to join the colonies. During this tour, the declaration was adopted, but was promptly signed, on his return on the 2d of August: soon after a member of the board of war; in 1801, retired from public life, after having been a member of the first committee of safety and observation; twice in the Convention of Maryland; twice a delegate in Congress; once a senator in the U. States Senate—and four times in that of his native State.

Cæsar Rodney, born in Dover, Delaware, 1730; a member of Legislature several years; a member of Congress of 1774; continued until '75; an active leader in the war upon "the vented field," a general in the army; and the intimate friend of Washington.

Benjamin Harrison, a native of Berkley, Virginia, the descendant of a very respectable, ancient and wealthy family: early a member of the provincial legislature; a member of the first Congress, and of those succeeding, until the honor of voting for and signing the declaration; a member of the committee of safety; chairman of the "board of war." After resigning his seat in Congress, a member and president of the colonial Assembly; Governor of Virginia in 1782; and re elected the year following. Died 1791, at his residence, honored and respected by his countrymen.

William Paca, a fine scholar and an eminent jurist; born 1740, at Wye Hall, Eastern Shore, Maryland, a member of the first and several succeeding Congresses. Immediately after voting for and signing the declaration, elected a member of the "Navy board;" twice Governor of Maryland, and twice chief justice on the bench of her judiciary. Died 1799, aged 66 years.

Arthur Middleton, a fine scholar, having taken the baccalaureate degree of A. B. at Westminister, England, and a gentleman of fine fortune; born in S. Carolina, 1743; spent two years in a tour through Europe; a member of the "secret committee of five"* in 1775; a member of Congress in '75; and took an active part in the war; a soldier; taken a prisoner at Charleston, and sent as such to St. Augustine; suffered, with the rest of his fellow prisoners, great hardships; elected again to Congress, 1782. Departed for the better country beyond the grave, at his country seat, on the Ashly; aged 45.

Elbridge Gerry was born July 1754, at Marblehead, Massachusetts. Took his degree of A. B. in the 18th year, at Harvard—a merchant by profession; a member of the General Court of Mass. Bay, in his 29th year; a member of the new committee of safety for Mass.; an active and efficient leader during the revolution. He spent the evening previous to the battle of Bunker's Hill, with a few of his friends in a house not far from the road to Lexington, among whom was the brave and early lamented General Warren; on parting in the morning with the General for the scene of danger, this brave man, all devotion to his country, droppped these classic words—"*Dulce et decorum est, pro patria mori*"—before this night was an example. A member of Congress in '76; a member of the convention which formed the new constitution; minister to France; several times Governor of Mass.; Vice President of the U. States in 1808. Died 23d November, 1814, on his road to Washington as Vice President of the U. States, aged 70 years.

George Ross, was born in Newcastle, Del in 1750. A scholar; became a lawyer of eminence after he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania; a member of the legislature of Penn. as early as 1788, a member of the first Congress, and of the three succeeding; several times a member of the state legislature; a member of the Board of Admiralty of Penn. Died July 1799, aged 49 years.

John Adams, a lawyer and statesman of great eminence, was born at Quincy, Mass. 19th October, O. S. 1735, of puritan parents; a writer and active leader preparatory to the adopting and signing the declaration: a member of the first committee of safety for Boston; had the honor of nominating Gen. Washington to Congress, as commander-in-chief of the American armies; and of making the motion to adopt the declaration, which he supported and advocated with his powerful eloquence; a member of the first and many succeeding Congresses. Some idea may be formed of his business habits, when it is stated he was a member of ninety committees, and Chairman of 25; commissioner in France in 1771, and minister to the same power in 1781, and minister to England in 1785; a member of the convention which formed the constitution of his native state; Vice President of the United States twice, and President once; rerired from public life in 1801, and about 4 o'clock, P. M. on the fiftieth Anniversary of our Independence, he expired, in the 91st year of his age.

Richard Henry Lee, a native of Virginia, and an elegant scholar, was born 20th January, 1733. Like many of the distinguished men of his time, he was educated in England; he, early in our struggle, become a political writer; and in the hour of peril, a soldier; early a member of the House of Burgesses, of Va. a polished and elegant speaker, he was called the Cicero of America; a member of the first Congress; he first introduced a motion in Congress, 10th June 1776, "*that these United Colonies were and of right ought to be Free and Independent States.*" Being called away by sickness in his family, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in his place on the Committee to which the resolution was referred; and filling the vacancy of the mover, Mr. Jefferson became chairman, and thus became draftsman of that instrument which has so justly given celebrity to his name. Once President in congress; he died in the 64th year of his age, loaded with the honors of his countrymen.

Francis Lightfoot Lee, youngest brother to R. H. Lee, a man of fine abilities, and extensive information, though not much inferior in education or eloquence to his brother; several years a member of the house of Burgesses; several times a member of Congress from Richmond, the metropolis of his State; a member of the Senate of his native State. The particulars of his death not recorded by his biographer.

Samuel Chase, a lawyer and jurist of great eminence, was a native of Md. born 17th April, 1741. Early a member of the Colonial Assembly; a member of the first and four succeeding Congresses; a member of the mission to Canada, in '76, with Charles Carroll and Dr. Franklin; at his suggestion, the convention of Md. rescinded their instructions to their representatives, not to vote for declaring the colonies independent; the early patron and benefactor of the distinguished William Pinkney;† a member of the Maryland convention which adopted the new Constitution; chief justice of Md. and appointed by Washington an associate judge of the U. States Court.

Samuel Adams, a native of Boston, a fine scholar, a merchant by profession, was born 22d September, 1722. He reported the first resolution to the citizens of Boston, denying the right of the mother country to tax the colonies against their consent for purposes of revenue; a political writer of eminence; a member of Congress eight times; a member of the convention which formed the constitution of his State; and of the convention which adopted the Constitution of the U. States; Lieut Governor and Gov. of Massachusetts; one of the proscribed patriots, whom the British authorities proclaimed beyond the reach of pardon. Died, 3d Oct. 1803, in the 82d year.

John Hancock, a scholar and a man of immense wealth, was born near Quincy, Mass. 1735. A member of the general court; chosen speaker, and rejected by the Governor; acted with Samuel Adams in remonstrating against the massacre by the soldiers on the 5th March, 1770, and in procuring the removal of the troops from the city. On the 5th March, the year following, pronounced his celebrated speech on the massacre occasion; was one of the proscribed patriots with Samuel Adams. A member of the first Congress; and President of the second and third, in which capacity he signed the Declaration of Independence, which separated the colonies from the mother country forever; Governor of his native State, a series of times. He spent large sums of his ample fortune in benevolent charities; and was "gathered to his fathers" in a ripe old age, loved, revered and lamented.

* It was this committee, which consisted of Charles Coatsworth Pinckney, Wm. Henry Drayton, Wm. Gibbes, and Edward Waymar, that resolved on having recourse to force, in 1770, in settling the difficulties between the colonies and mother country, and the public arms then in possession of British keepers, were taken possession of accordingly.

† Judge Chase being at Annapolis on business attended a debating club composed of a number of spirited young men. During the debate he discovered one who spoke with remarkable ease, eloquence and fluency; after the debate ended, the Judge sought an acquaintance with the young man, and learned his name was Pinkney that he was poor, and was then earning his bread by his services in an apothecary's shop, and designed studying medicine. The Judge advised him to study law; and offered him the use of his library, and invited him to live in his family until he had completed his studies—these propositions were gladly accepted, and young Pinkney put up his trunk immediately for the Judge's residence. This same young man afterwards became one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time; Attorney General of the United States, Minister to Russia, &c.

"RUNAWAY SCOUNDRELS."

This is the captivating caption of the first Editorial article in the Jamestown, N. Y. Republican of the 25th ult. The paragraph which it graces, runs in the following terms:

"——, of Sugar Grove, and —— of this town, have runaway in our debt. The former owed us $3 50, the latter 6 50. ——is a small man, with a lank and masonic visage, and——resembles a Narraganset Indian. We are thus minute in describing them, that they may not gull other editors as they have us."

We omit, of course, the names of the *Runaways*. The article is a strange one for a newspaper; and really it appears to us, that he *punishment* is rather disproportioned to the offence. If every subscriber of every newspaper, who goes away from a place, in the Editor's debt, is *therefore* to be called a *runaway* and a *scoundrel*, and to be published as such, our newspapers would be crowded with 'Runaway Scoundrels.' This punishment, however, is as unique, as the offence is common. We disapprove, of course, of subscribers disappearing, without due payment of their arrears; but we disapprove of this visitation of the Jamestown Editor, more than we do of their 'runaway' patrons. *Rich. Compiler.*

Benefit of Corsets!!—A lady was thrown out of a gig in the streets of New London a few days since, the wheel of which passed directly over her breast, but to the everlasting credit of her corset be it spoken, she escaped without the slightest injury. *New Haven Register.*

The Gravel, &c.—At a late sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a letter was read from Dr. Dudon, stating that he has discovered a perfect *solvent for the stone* in the bladder, even when it is encysted. He requests the Academy to name Commissioners, in whose presence he will make use of his solvent (which is in the form of powder) upon dead subjects, preparatory to his performing the experiment on a living person.—The Academy has named Messrs. Dumeril, Royer, and Magendie, to assist Dr. Dudon, and report upon his proceedings. At the same sitting a paper was read on the discovery of two new caves filled with *fossil bones*—one at Combes, and the other at Sauvigard. The presence of human bones, mingled with those of mamerifous animals, the species of which are extinct, was in these instances incontestible. They bear evident traces of the teeth of hyænas. The report states, that the excrement of the latter animal was also found.

Mr. Butler.—The excellent Mr. Butler was living in great obscurity in a country parish. Queen Caroline one day happened to ask Archbishop Blackburn, whether the pious Mr. Butler was not dead? 'No madam,' answered he, but he is buried.' The witty reproach had its effect, and Butler became a bishop.

No man is ever satisfied with another man's reading a newspaper to him; but the moment it is laid down he takes it up and reads it over again. *Bishop Horne.*

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.

"YEARS OF DISCRETION.

At a recent meeting of the citizens of of Essex and King and Queen counties, in Virginia, a Memorial on the Right of Suffrage was adopted. Dr. Hagan moved an amendment to the Memorial, praying the Convention to reduce the age, at which the rights of citizenship shall be constitutionally exercised, from twenty-one to eighteen years. In support of this novel proposition Dr. Hagan maintained that, in the climate of Virginia, man is as mature morally, intellectually, and physically, at eighteen, as he is, in England, from which country the present rule was derived,—at twenty one—"It is well known to Physiologists," said Dr. Hagan, "that man, like every other animal in creation, is influenced in his growth, maturity, decay and dissolution, by the latitude and climate in which he is raised. As you recede from the equinoctial line, you find the human race either retarded or accelerated in their growth, according to their locality. In the Grecian Islands, females at the age of 9 or 10, and males at 13 or 14 years, have acquired all that maturity necessary for matrimonial engagements. When you arrive at the cold regions of Lapland, the sexes do not manifest similar developements until the ages of 20 and 28 years. The same course of observation and reasoning which pointed to the age of 21 as the natural period of freedom in G. Britain, would probably have placed it in Virginia at 18; and your memorialists believe, in revising the Constitution on this point, and in defining when Virginians shall become freemen, that the interest of Commonwealth would be promoted by taking for our guide the immutable laws of nature, rather than the example of a nation differing from us in climate, habits, laws and political institutions."

The Doctor's motion was negatived, by a small majority.

A 'HONIED DUN.'

Gentlemen of our craft are very much puzzled in what delicate terms to gild the pill of dunning, so as to make it operative upon the patient, without nauseating his palate. An Editor in Western Virginia seems to be much at a loss how to address himself to his subscribers upon this unpleasant occasion. He begins with confessing that he "has no pretension to wit or ingenuity;" so that he "can hardly hope to be attended to when he comes out plainly and asks for his money." (Fortune befriend the fraternity, if they wait for the rare qualities of *wit* and *ingenuity*, before they can ask and obtain their hard earned dues!) "If says the Editor he knew in what [illegible] phrase to couch the disagreeable request, to render it more palatable, or less bitter to the taste of his patrons, he would certainly adopt it—but disguise it or dress it up as you please, it amounts at last simply to this—*Pay us our money.* And as many of the readers of this paper are doubtless much better masters of language than the Editor, he has no knid of objection to their dressing up the idea in any style that may please their own tastes, provided they will only *pay him the money.*" This eloquent Editor seems to think that he has two heavy difficulties to contend with; the one is to *earn* his money, and the other is to get it—And indeed, let the honest truth be told, whether "in honied or polished phrase," is of little consequence, there is a species of patrons, from whom it is much more difficult to obtain your dues, than it is to earn them. Whether such persons "do as they would be done by," is another question. *Richmond Compiler.*

AUSTRIA.

The capital of Austria is represented as at least a century in arrear of Paris in refinement, intellectual enlightment, and all the comforts and conveniences of artificial life. The Viennese have neither the manly plainness of the English, nor the airy grace of the French---they are described as unlettered, heavy and superstitious, but cordial, honest, hospitable and faithful. The nobility of the Austrian Court is of a higher order than that of any other court in Europe. Amongst the courtiers of Francis are to be found many high and powerful princes who have subjects of their own, such as Esterhazy, Lichtenstein, and eighteen or 20 others. Between the court and "the city" there is no intermediate class. The nobility form one class; professional men, artists, men of letters and tradesmen form another. Genius and learning are rarely permitted to cross that enchanted circle which encloses the proud and high-born.

Personal loyalty to the Emperor is a prevailing trait of the Austrian populace. This arises from his confess'd *nationality* in entering into the common pleasures of his people. No visitations fall upon his head for any unpopular governmental measure. In this however, all the world does justice to Francis, for all the world knows that Prince *Metternich*, with his long head, and longer conscience, wields the destinies of the great Austrian empire. Francis is individually the richest sovereign in Europe, although the treasury of his empire is hardly worth plundering, being miserably impoverished. Of the city of Vienna, the author from whom we have gathered the foregoing information gives the following account:

New York Courier.

The bastions surrounding Vienna are sixty feet in height, are pierced by eleven gates of entrance; the most modern of which, the Burg Thor, is a massive and magnificent structure. The chief residences of the nobility overlook these bastions and the glacis; but, although many of them are grand and imposing, a want of uniformity gives to the external aspect of the city nearly that of Park lane. The glacis is, however, the main attraction and distinction of Vienna; consisting of a broad belt of green sward, newly planted, and separating the city from its handsome and populous suburbs. It forms a *bel rasture* of every fortunate intervention; for so close a mass of human habitations as that within the walls, unpurified by sub-drainings, or by water otherwise dispensed than through the public fountains, causes a noisome and insalubrious atmosphere. The city contains several paved squares of sufficient extent, but of no architectural beauty. The basement stories are occupied by shops, low and mean, as those of the old quarters in Paris; and the double casements, universal throughout Austria, from the palace to the cabin, give a somber and uninhabited look to the *facades* of the houses.

Cheap Education.—While we have been long accustomed to look alone to the East for the seats of science, we rejoice to see now rising in the West, public schools which bid fair to rival the deservedly celebrated Institutions of the Eastern States, and for cheapness of expenses far excel them. At Cumberland College, in Kentucky, the whole expense of a student's education, except clothes and books, are offered at $60 a year; this Institution has connected with it, a large and elegant farm, of about 500 acres, which is cultivated entirely by the students. They labor two hours in each day instead of the usual recreations.

There is likewise a College in Ohio, called Kenyon College, that is offering great facilities at a very cheap rate, in acquiring the blessing of a good education. One hundred and ten feet of the College stone building is now nearly completed. The expenses at this Institution, in the grammar school, are $60 a year. The College students pay $70, and the divinity students but $50. *Virginian.*

"*Reform.*"—A correspondent of the United States Telegraph, who signs, *No Office-Seeker*, remarks, that "the success of every man to the honors of office and distinction depends upon his talents, his virtues, and his good deportment: and to continue a man in office, because he is in, would be as wise as to suppose our ancestors should have continued colonies because they were so. Much has been said of the injustice of displacing public agents from office, but experience shows the salutary influence they have upon the administration of our affairs by detecting frauds and profligacy in many, and creating business habits and industry in those who take their places. Removals from office should always take place when the public good is promoted, and surely a want of confidence in a clerk is a sufficient reason for removal; for how can the public business be well performed without a good understanding among its officers. In the declaration of independence, sanctioned by the voice of all freemen as breathing throughout the pure spirit of patriotism and natural justice, it recognises "all men by nature equal," and equality embraces the whole, and when a part of a nation enjoy the emoluments and distinction of offices of government, which the other part do not participate in, and who are by nature and talents, and virtues, their equals, it is a violation of natural justice, and repugnant to the feelings of freemen.

The Postmaster General removed the postmaster of the town of Lancaster in this state, and appointed a friend of the late Administration in his place. The coalition Editors, (resembling young featherless birds whose mouths are always open to catch whatever is presented,) no sooner heard of the removal than they put down one of them as *punished*, and the other as *rewarded!* They extolled the virtues of the martyr, and blackened the vices of his successor, with all the force of exaggeration; when, lo! and behold, they discover they are both orthodox, and the tune is changed to the most fulsome panegyric on the *new* postmaster! *Vide* a late Kentucky Reporter.

Royal Alliance.—A letter from Madrid of July 9th, says the Hero, of 80 guns, lately repaired at Ferrol, and the "only ship of the line now in the ports of Europe belonging to Spain, is to be sent to Naples in search of the Neapolitan Princess who is to espouse Ferdinand. The Marquis Santa Cruz will be charged with this commission. The King's marriage with a Neapolitan Princess has not been determined on without opposition. The Apostolical party have done every thing in their power to induce his Majesty to marry a Sardinian Princess."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. VAN BUREN.

No Secretary of State, since the foundation of the government to the present moment, has had the labor to perform, or the difficulties to contend with, which Mr. Van Buren has had since the present administration went into power. Neither he nor the President had ever been placed in a situation previously, in which they could have made themselves familiar with all the papers belonging to the Department of State, and the details of business belonging to our foreign relations.

How had it been with other Presidents and others Secretaries of State. Gen Washington had Mr. Jefferson, who commenced his political career with the commencement of all our republican institutions---who had grown up with all its concerns. He had contributed to form it, and been a *foreign minister* shortly after it went into operation.

Mr. Jefferson was made President after being thus drilled in all our foreign affairs, ---He, of course, was familiar with the business of the Department of State and particularly with our relations abroad. He selected Mr. Madison, who had the advantages of Mr. Jefferson's familiarity with the State Department and our foreign affairs. Mr. Madison selected Mr. Monroe, who had also been a foreign minister. Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams. The latter had been a long time a foreign Minister; and after serving eight years in the Department of State was made President He selected Mr. Clay, to whom he could impart, at any time, his knowledge of the papers and details of the office. The two first Presidents had assisted in laying the foundation of the Republic; of course, they were familiar with its history. The *four* following Presidents had all served in the Department of State, and, of course, were familiar with the business of that office, and could render any assistance to a recently appointed Minister of State, which his new situation might demand. The present venerated patriot who guides the helm of our affairs, had not the advantage of familiarity with offices. His lofty patriotism-- his glorious services -- his stern and unwavering honesty, had very justly made him the favorite of the nation, and placed him in the Presidential Chair.

Independent of these considerations, Mr. Van Buren has had to fit out more foreign ministers in the same time, than any Secretary of State ever had before. He has had to furnish 3 or 4 ministers with instructions on most important subjects. If he shall have proved himself equal to the great occasion, he will have tested his character, and fertility in resources, which must place him very high in public estimation.

It is understood, that Mr. Van Buren is strictly confined to his post---He has just completed a long series of Despatches for Messrs McLane and Rives---and *now* is preparing the Despatches of Messrs. Preble (for the Netherlands) and Van Ness (for Spain.)

New Vegetable.—A new and valuable vegetable, recently introduced into this country from Europe, says the American Farmer, is now successfully cultivated in the city of Baltimore by Gideon B. Smith. It is indigenous to France and Switzerland, and is a species of white Beet, called in France *Swiss Chard* (pronounced *card.*) It is considered the very best of all spineceous plants, and is cultivated for its foot stalks and leaves exclusively, its roots being fibrous. The stalk of the leaf is very large, some exceeding two inches and a half in width, very white and so tender that when first gathered it will scarcely support the leaf. The leaf is pretty large, of a pale green, and also very tender. It is one of the most beautiful and luxuriant vegetables, while growing, that can be imagined. One plant will furnish enough for a small family dinner. The stalks are separated from the leaf and prepared and served up in the manner of asparagus---the leaves like spinage.

Perpetual Motion.—The New York Courier publishes the following, from which it may be inferred that the East as well as the West, is about deriving equal benefit from the effects of native genius.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

I have just been to see Mr. Richard Van Dyke's "*perpetual motion*," at Morse's Coffee house, in Park Row.—This worthy inventor has succeeded so far as to produce a machine, the motion of which will be as perpetual as the materials of which the machine is made. It will be seen at once that its power may be increased to any desirable extent, and may be applied to many valuable purposes. It is truly a great discovery, and its simplicity is such that the beholder is astonished that he had not before discovered it himself. There is, indeed there can be, no deception about it.

A CITIZEN.

The Throne of England.....An infant nine years old, Alexandrina Victoria, a daughter of the Duke of Kent, and a Princess of Saxe Coburg, is destined for the Throne of England. The Duke of Clarence, aged 63, the presumptive heir, has no children.

History of North Carolina.....The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, of the 19th ult. contains a notice of the History of North Carolina, from the earliest period, by Francois Xavier Martin, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, a work in 2 vols. recently issued from the press of that city. The Advertiser speaks in high terms of approbation of this work of Judge Martin. The manner is somewhat peculiar. That part which relates to the Revolutionary History of the State, contains the arguments and orations of the times, word for word, as delivered by her leading citizens; and by this means the reader is led on step by step, from the first dawning of dissatisfaction at the oppressions of the mother country, unto the open declaration, renouncing forever all allegiance to the British throne. The momentous effects are known to all of the present day, but to the youthful reader it must be interesting, and at the same time instructive, to see faithfully depicted the numerous causes, some of them trivial in themselves, but which as a whole, led inevitably to the grandest results.

The authorites of Judge Martin, may be presumed to be of the highest character, from the fact, that owing to his great familiarity with the Archives of North Carolina, he was about 30 years since, employed to make a revisal of its laws, on which occasion, the whole records of the State were submitted to him, as well as a variety of other documents and correspondence from cabinet papers, of some gentlemen whose merit had elevated them to places of honor in the State.

South America.---Capt. Bossiere, arrived at Baltimore from Chagres, brings interesting information from Colombia and Peru: He states, that on the 11th Aug. a government vessel arrived at Guayaquil from Panama, the captain of which came down bearing dispatches from Bolivar. Nothing official had transpired; but the verbal report of the officers and others was, that Bolivar had just entered Guayaquil when they sailed---the Peruvian army having abandoned it some days previous, after destroying or carrying off every thing like ammunition or articles of war, and were then at Pleura. There had been a revolution in Bolivia. General Gamarra had sent the President of Bolivia, Gen. Lamar, on board a vessel sailing for Chili, with private orders to shoot him on the passage. Gen. Santa Cruz had been elected President of Bolivia, and had dissolved the congress. It was the general opinion at Panama, that there was much important information suppressed by the officers and others who arrived in the vessel at Panama.

Early Cotton.---The Augusta Chronicle mentions the arrival of two wagon loads of new Cotton, one of which was from the plantation of Colonel Dowse, of Burke county, (Georgia) and was neatly packed in square bales of domestic bagging, rope and twine. The quality is very fine, and 9 1-2 cents had been offered for it. The first arrival of Cotton last season was on the 15th August. *Sav. Georgian.*

Count Capodistrias, President of Greece, has issued a Proclamation convoking the National Congress at Argos on the 13th [illegible].

A Paris paper says, "It seems that the sum of 175,000,000 of francs, which has been offered to the Spanish Government for the conquest of Mexico, would be produced by a loan, to be made by the ancient possessors of the country, who have been expelled from it.

Cucumbers.—As an evidence of the unwholesomeness of cucumbers, a story is related of an ostrich exhibited in the eastern states, the keeper of which fed him on brickbats, glass, and other good things but unluckily one day gave him a cucumber, and he died of indigestion in 24 hours after!

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Daily Advertiser expresses the opinion, from the various accounts which have been published of the favorable state of the crops, that there will be, at the lowest estimate one million more barrels of flour made in the U. States, the present year, than were ever made in one year before.

MARKET IN THE INLAND.

Wheat is selling at Cleaveland, Ohio, at 50 cents per bushel, and in the back towns at 37 1-2 On the other hand, *laborers* on the line of the canal at that place, receive from 13 to 16 dollars per month; and few (says the paper) to be had. Fine times for the labourers! Bread low, and wages high! *Rich. Com.*

Map of the U. States.—Mr. Tanner of Philadelphia has just published his new Map of the United States, which is pronounced to be a splendid production in point of execution. The Map is also said to embody more information than any other work of the kind, a large portion of which is new matter, obtained with much labor.

The Beaufort (South Carolina) Gazette, of the 13th ult. states, that "a Pelican was shot at Bay Point last week, measuring eight feet across the wings from tip to tip. The pouch was found capable of holding 11 quarts and a pint of sand."

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 22, 1829.

JOSEPH WILSON, ESQ.

On Saturday evening, the 12th instant, at a meeting of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 82, Statesville, held by order of the worshipful Master, the following resolutions were submitted, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Lodge, sincerely and deeply affected by the death of our worthy Brother, *Joseph Wilson*, Esquire, as a tribute to his memory and his worth, say to our brethren and the world, that he was, as a man and a mason, charitable, benevolent and kind; in him the poor and the oppressed knew their friend—active, energetic and just, he was feared by the violators of the law, and hated by the enemies of social order—gentlemanly, affable and easy in his manners and address, he was stern, independent and uncompromising in his principles—gifted with extraordinary talents, improved by cultivation, he was rapidly moving on in the paths of honour and of fame, when his career was suddenly arrested, and his glory eclipsed by the shadow of death. We mourn his loss, for he fell in the full fruition of his intellect; we mourn his loss, for he was the pride of his profession, and an honor to his country; we mourn his loss, for our hearts were grappled unto with hooks of steel; he was our friend, our associate, our brother. The golden vase which held his etherial spirit is broken, but the perfume of its contents will long gratify, animate and refresh those who once felt the power and virtue of its influence.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Western Carolinian and the Yadkin and Catawba Journal.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the widow and family of the deceased. JAS. THOMPSON, *Sec'y.*

At a meeting of *Phalanx Lodge*, No. 31, held at the Lodge Room in Charlotte, on the 29th of August, 1829, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge, as a token of the high and distinguished consideration in which they held Brother JOSEPH WILSON, deceased, do wear crape on the left arm for one month.

Trade of Wilmington.....It is stated in the Recorder, that there have arrived in the port of Wilmington, in this state, for the last year, ending the 31st of August, 1829, 6 Ships, 275 Brigs, 200 Schooners, 23 Sloops—total, 404 vessels. Of these, 124 were from foreign ports, 280 coastwise. The small number of *ships*, in proportion to other classes of vessels, is owing to the difficulty large vessels experience in passing over the *bar* to get into the harbour. The contemplated improvements in the harbor, (to effect which an appropriation was last winter made by Congress) will render it easy of access to the largest class of ships; consequently the trade of the place will be greatly improved, and a goodly proportion of the people of the State be much benefitted thereby.

The *Masons* and *Anti-Masons*, in the Western part of New-York, are trying which can call the other the *hardest* names. At the celebration of St. John's day, a mason gave the following toast:

"*Anti-Masons*: May they be lathered with fire and brimstone, and shaved with a streak of lightning!"

But after all, this is rather more merciful than the Anti-Mason's toast—that "all Masons may be lathered with aqua fortis, and shaved with a hand saw"—because the lightning would do its business in a hurry; while the hand-saw operation would be rather *tedious*, as well as *uncomfortable!*

Hard Fate.—The town of Tuscumbia, (or Big Spring) in Alabama, is of about 7 or 8 years growth. Somewhat more than six years since, a Newspaper was established there; which soon died for want of *nourishment*—that is, for the want of a sufficiency of subscribers, job work and advertisements, and particularly for the want of *punctuality* in payments. Since then, *eight* other papers in that ill-omened town have gone the melancholy way of their predecessor! Why will Printers be so reckless of their interests as to adventure where there is no reasonable probability of escaping a wreck of fortune—and perhaps of *fame*, too?

The President's Health.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, under date of 1st inst. remarks, in relation to the health of the President: "The President arrived a few hours ago in the Potomac; and I rejoice to add that he is in the best health and spirits. Indeed I have heard that he is declared to be better at the present moment than he has been for the last ten years. This fact will be a damper to the faction, but a signal for rejoicing among the true republicans, who may still look forward to eight good years of the rule of an honest and incorruptible Patriot."

Mail Pilfering.—A young man, clerk in the post office at St. George's, state of Delaware, has been detected in embezzling money from letters passing through the office. Upwards of 600 dollars were thus stolen by him.

Tennessee.....Col. Crockett's majority for Congress is upwards of 2,000 votes. The vote in the district stood as follows: Crockett 6,581, Alexander 4,360, Estes 132, Clark 9!

Henry L. Finckney, Esq. editor of the Charleston Mercury, has been elected Intendant of that city, by a majority of something more than 100 votes over Thos. S. Grimke, Esq a senator in the legislature.

Mecklenburg, Sept. 5th, 1829.

Mr. Editor: A degree of mortality now prevails in this section, which I believe is without its parallel in this or any other country, so remote from the sea board. I am persuaded that the proportion of deaths to the number attacked, has been seldom greater in Philadelphia or Charleston, during the prevalence of Yellow Fever. Indeed, if this is not the yellow fever, it approaches nearer to it in character, than any type ever witnessed by the writer, who has been somewhat conversant with that desolating disease to the north.

By publishing the following, you may, perhaps, render to humanity an important service.

1st. What is bilious fever? Answ. An accumulation of black matter in the blood, produced by the operation of marsh effluvia. (miasma, or carbonic acid gas, the identity of which has been satisfactorily established by the illustrious J. E. Cook, of Transylvania.)

2d. How is this morbific matter to be abstracted? Ans. Thro' the liver, an important organ, provided especially for the purification of the blood; which, by being invigorated in its functions, (in common language) drives this black matter from the blood, pours it into the bowels, to be discharged by the great outlet.

3d. How is the liver to be excited to perform this wonderful operation? Ans. Several medicines are known to exert a specific operation on the liver; 1st. Calomel stands at the head of the class: 2nd. Extract of white walnut bark; 3dly. Aloes; 4thly. Rhubarb. 11. In what manner should these agents be used, in order to their successful operation? Ans. Bleeding should generally be premised, and should be repeated every day, once, twice, or three times, according to circumstances:—a good rule is, to bleed whether the pulse is full or tense, or the skin hot and dry. This relieves the liver in a great degree, of its congestion; where the pulse is small, the blood should be drawn in a small stream. Calomel—to an adult, give from 10 to 20 grains, once, twice or three times in the 24 hours, according to the violence of attack; immediately after giving the Calomel, give 5 pills made after the subjoined form,—whenever the Calomel has produced a free discharge of dark or green matter from the liver, it may be laid aside; and the pills, 5 of which must be given every four hours, till the discharge becomes natural, or yellow. It will be necessary to give a dose every night or day, even after the fever has entirely abated. After bleeding and purging freely, I give from one to two grains of quinine every hour, without regard to fevers, unless the head be affected; in that case, I am assured that bleeding or purging has been deficient,—provided the discharges become watery, 15 or 20 drops of laudanum should be given, and a strong tea, made of cloves, cinnamon, or ginger, should be drank, till that dangerous and prostrating symptom disappears. When the skin is very hot and dry, I have derived much temporary relief by laying cold wet cloths over the forehead, breast, and over the entire back. This is done without regard to Calomel they have taken, for it is impossible that cold bathing, or cold drinking, moderately, can injure a man while his skin is very hot and dry—either would be dangerous when he begins to sweat.

I have written the above entirely for the private community; and at a time when it is inconvenient to sit up more than ten minutes at a time, having been confined for weeks with a violent attack of fever. Should any be benefitted by the publication of this summary exhibition of my own views and practice, I shall feel myself fully compensated. VIRGINIUS.

Take 2 gs. of Aloes; 2 gs. of Rhubarb; 2 gs. Jalap—to make one pill; and in proportion, weigh off and make as many as you may need.

Mr. Poinsett.—We learn from the U. S. Telegraph, that intelligence from Mr. Poinsett, dated at Mexico subsequent to the time report said he was assassinated, has been received at Washington; and consequently that the reports of his death were unfounded.

The Raleigh Register is assured, that we are not disposed causelessly to cast an "imputation" on the character of any man. But we thought, when we penned the article to which the Register takes exception, *and still think*, we were fully warranted, from the facts developed in relation to *John Jackson*, in calling his *character* and *conduct* in question. The deception practised on the Executive in the outset of his case, is conclusive as to the man's dishonesty as a politician; and his shamelessly indecorous and abusive publication, addressed to the exalted individual who presides over the nation, stamps the name of *John Jackson* with disgrace and infamy!

Next Legislature.—It is stated in the Raleigh Register, that there will be 106 new members in the next General Assembly of this state—28 in the Senate, and 78 in the Commons.

At the recent term of the Surry superior court, Wm. C. Bird was convicted of manslaughter, for shooting and killing a man by the name of McCollum,—and was fined $20. The peculiarly aggravating circumstances under which the defendant in this case was incited to the commission of the act for which he was tried and convicted, were well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every honorable mind not dead to the finer feelings of the heart. The wife of his bosom had been seduced and torn from his affections and his home by the deceased;—and the despoiler of his dearest enjoyments of domestic life, not content with this, prowled about the premises of the victim of his base arts, with the view, as was said, of depriving him of life as well as of his peace of mind. With his feelings harrow up by these aggravating circumstances, the unhappy Bird met the deceased, at the dead of night, lurking near his dwelling, and shot him through the heart. The Jury seemed reluctant in obeying the stern mandate of the *law*, in convicting the unfortunate man; and the Judge awarded a punishment which well accorded with the feelings of the whole community.

Shocking!—On Friday, the 4th inst. *Lucy Horton*, a young woman about 18 years old, living 11 miles south-east from Wilkesborough, Wilkes county, while standing at the wash-tub, near a Spring, was shot with a rifle, the ball entering just below the left breast, and coming out at the back near the right side; of which wound she died on Wednesday the 9th. Soon after being shot, she said she saw the perpetrator, and named him,—who was her cousin, had married her sister, and was reported to be her paramour; he was accordingly taken into custody; but before her death, she acquitted him of the deed.

Another!—Ivy Wilkins, of Currituck county, killed his wife a few days since; deliberately made a coffin, and was in the act of burying her, when he was overtaken by the Coroner and a jury of inquest: while they were examining the corpse the murderer made his escape, and was not taken till one of his legs was nearly shot off. The Elizabeth City Star *presumes* the murderer was committed to jail.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Roman, at New-York from Liverpool brings English papers to the 29th July. But the intelligence they afford is unimportant. It would seem that the Catholic Emancipation Bill has but partially pacified the Irish people. Great disturbances continue to exist in many parts of Ireland, and atrocious outrages continue to be committed. A privy council was to meet at the Vice Regal Lodge in Dublin, to take into consideration the alarming state of the country.

We have no account, by this arrival, of any decisive movements of the Russians or Turks. It was said, however, the Russians were making active preparations for crossing the Balkan Mountains; but it was said from other sources, that Russia was desirous of negotiating a peace.

By the Columbia at New-York, intelligence to the 1st of August has been received from England. There is no news of importance.

The Crops in England.—The crops appear every where to be promising, and the barns and grainaries are pretty well cleared.

Liverpool, July 31st.—Cotton U. States' goes off at the following rates, in bond: Uplands 5¾ 6¼d; Alabama and Mobile 5¾ a 6 1-8d. A public sale of East India Cotton took place this week, comprised of 10,500 bales of which only 4050 bales were sold, the rest bought in; Bengal obtained 3 1-8d; Surat 3 a 4 3-8d. The Corn market is still heavy—purchasers are cautious, and prices declining.

The French papers indulge the speculation that any attempts on the part of this country to obtain indemnity for spoliations on our commerce will prove abortive. We shall press it seriously, if it shall be found that similar claims have been recognized.

Economy......Rundle and Bridges, the great silver smiths, have made his majesty a wine cooler, weighing 8000 ounces, exquisitely wrought, and supposed to cost about $25,000. This is rather a dear tub to keep Nabob and old Port in, and is a singular commentary on the thousand starving operatives. *Tempora Mutanter.*

Looking over the English Chronicles, we find many records of old customs. In the time of Oliver Cromwell the Sabbath was kept in strict reverence, for we find people fined for "trimming of beards on the Lord's Day, and for travelling." In the registry of 1641, we find numerous entries, such as "Received of Mrs. Shunder, for her being drunk and swearing seven oaths, 12s.; received of Mr. Hooker, for brewing on a fast day, 2s. 6d.; given to two watchmen for the breaking of two halberts in taking the two drunkards and swearers, 1l. 3s.; received of a maid, taken in an ale-house on the Sabbath, 2s."

Mexico.—Letters from Vera Cruz to the 30th July have been received at New York. They state that a number of wealthy individuals had voluntarily made a loan to the government, to aid in repelling the Spanish invaders. A convoy left Mexico on the 26th of July, with a large sum in specie, a part of which was for the support of the troops, and was accompanied by a strong escort. Troops had marched from Vera Cruz, towards Tampico.

Loss of the Peruvian frigate Prueba.—The Peruvian frigate Prueba, while at anchor in the harbor of Guayaquil, by some accident caught fire, and was burnt to the water's edge. While burning, her guns which were charged, exploded, and did considerable damage to the town.

Rev. Mr. Parker, of Southbridge, (Rhode Island) has in his garden a sunflower plant, eight feet eight inches high, the stalk seven and a half inches in circumference, and five feet through the branches. It has more than 200 flowers and buds upon it. Another plant has a sunflower of one foot across and eighteen inches across some the green leaves.

Providence Journal.

Suicide.—A scorpion, when he finds himself enclosed, and no way left him to escape, will bend his tail round and sting himself through the head. And it is remarkable, that this is the only animal in the creation, *man excepted*, that can be made to commit *suicide*.. *Chas. Cour.*

Insurrection in the Peruvian Army.—It is reported, on the authority of private letters received in town, from Chagres, that the Army of Peru has appointed General Gamara Commander in Chief, in the room of General Lamar, who has been shipped off to Chili. It is also stated, that the differences between Colombia and Peru would be speedily adjusted.

Ne Plus Ultra.—Mr. Peters, one of the rope dancers, just arrived at Boston, from Europe, gives notice that he will, among other feats, *walk on the ceiling of the Theatre head downwards*, with the same facility as on the ground, having a flag in each hand, concluding this difficult performance by raising up to the ceiling, with his hands, a table with refreshments, eating in the same position, and drinking the health of his spectators!

Watermelons are said to be so trashy this year, that the boys in Philadelphia around Market-st. wharf made no scramble for a cargo, set afloat by the sinking of a boat overloaded with them.

DIED,

At the residence of her father, Maj. Jona. Harris, in Mecklenburg county, on the 1st inst. Miss *Sophia S. Harris*, aged fourteen years. Her illness, short and severe, she bore with a degree of fortitude seldom witnessed in persons of tender age. In the peace of her bereaved relatives and friends, her death has made a wound, most painful and lasting. Possessing qualities mild, lovely and interesting, she was beloved by all who knew her. None, however, but her intimate acquaintances, could appreciate her worth. Of her parents, she was the joy and delight; tenderly beloved by her brothers and sisters, gentle, modest and unassuming, she imperceptibly won the hearts of all her associates. At school she always possessed the confidence of her teachers—the tender regard and friendship of her schoolmates. With a mind studious, observing, and retentive, her progress in knowledge was unusually rapid. She loved her books, and was anxious to become a finished scholar. While at home, her little sisters were the peculiar objects of her care—whose tender minds she patiently endeavoured to inspire with the love of study. Indeed, it was in the domestic circle her excellence appeared to the best advantage. For her parents, her love was almost without a parallel. To them, from her earliest childhood, she was most dutiful and obedient. Ever studious to soothe their cares and relieve their toils, her duty was her happiness. In her deportment among her brothers and sisters, she was so mild, uniform and engaging, they more than loved her. With qualities so rare and excellent, it is difficult to conceive the feelings of this bereaved family, when they saw death was about to lay his cold iron hand upon her. The author of this short notice has witnessed many dying scenes, but never one where all the sympathies of the soul were so feelingly alive—so earnestly engaged in behalf of their departing love. But now she is gone! and they mourn, "though not as those without hope." Always of a pious turn, she became more so a few weeks before her death. She was fond of her Bible, and had resolved to make Religion her study for life. In her last illness, she evinced great composure and resignation. Anxious to live for the sake of her parents, she expressed a willingness to submit to the will of the Almighty, and appeared more concerned about an interest in her Redeemer, than desirous to obtain relief from the severity of her sufferings. This interest her friends are fully satisfied was secured—our Lord himself has said "I love them that love me; and those that seek me early, shall find me." To her parents, her loss will be irreparable;—but let it be their consolation, that their loss is her gain. Among her associates, a void is left—let them walk in her footsteps, imitate her virtues, and prepare to meet her in Heaven.

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit! rest thee now;
E'en while with ours thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.

Dust, to its narrow house beneath!
Soul, to its place on high!
They that have seen thy look in death,
No more may fear to die." [*Communicated.*

In Iredell county, recently, Thomas Young, sen. Esq. in the 98th year of his age. He was a soldier of the Revolution; and, at the time of his death, perhaps the oldest one in the country. Industrious and enterprising, he raised a respectable family, and left them a competence. He was a sterling patriot, a useful citizen, and an honest man.

In Hamptonville, Surry county, on the 6th inst. Dr. Alfred Cook, aged 33 years. He has left a wife and two or three small children, to mourn, with the community in general where he resided and by whom he was respected and esteemed, the loss of a tender and affectionate husband and father, and a useful and respected citizen.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 8th instant, at the late seat of Joab Alexander, Esq. Mrs. *Margaret P. Alexander*, consort of Capt. Isaac F. Alexander, and daughter of Capt. Isaac Campbell, leaving an infant daughter five days old, which she dedicated to the Lord in Baptism a few hours previous to her dissolution. In the death of this amiable woman, her husband and relatives have sustained a serious loss. Possessed of a warm and benevolent heart, she seldom failed to secure the respect and esteem of all who enjoyed her acquaintance. She expired with perfect calmness and resignation of mind to the will of God, and with a firm reliance on his sacred promises, which are the best evidence of a good christian. We hope she is safe in the arms of her blessed Redeemer, and freed from this sinful and persecuting world. Her last supplications to the throne of grace were for the pardon and forgiveness of her enemies, of whom she had but few.

Lord, she was thine and not our own,
Thou hast not done us wrong:
We thank thee for the precious loan,
Afforded us so long.

Fainter her breath, and fainter grew,
Until she breath'd her last;
The soul was gone before we knew
The stroke of death was past.

Soft was the moment, and serene,
That all her suff'rings clos'd;
No agony or struggle was seen,
No feature discompos'd.

A friend to the deceased.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, September 19th.....Cotton 1½ to 1¾ cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 8 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9.....Cotton 6½ to 7¾ bacon 5½ to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5¼, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28.....U. S. bank notes 1¼ a 1½ per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.

Charleston, Sept 9th.....Cotton 7 to 9½ cents, flour 7 a 7½, whiskey, 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Petersburg, Virg. Sept. 11.....Cotton 7½ to 9; Tobacco, middling 5 50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, lour 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, Sept. 11 .....Cotton 8 a 9½, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7½, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27. *Compiler.*

Camden, Sept. 12.....Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4½ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat $1, corn 50 to 50½, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Baltimore, Sept. 11.....Flour $6½ a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston, Sept. 7.....Cotton 9 to 10¾, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7 12½, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 5, tallow 8 a 8½.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 5.....Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

New-York, Sept. 8.....Cotton 8¼ to 10½, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.50, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21½ to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Newbern, Sept. 12...Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to $7, wheat 1.00 a $1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Wilmington, Sept. 9.....Cotton 7½ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.50 to 7.00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Linchburg, Virg. Sept. 10.—Tobacco 4 to 9. Flour 4.37 to 4.50, wheat 75, whiskey 23 to 24, Bacon 7½ to 8.—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

Nashville, Ten. Sept. 8.....Cotton 7 a 8, flour 5 a 6 lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her *School*, for the improvement of Young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuation of favour.

Her terms are the same as heretofore:

Reading and Spelling, per quarter - - $3.
Together with the above, Recitations and writing, - - - - - - - - - $4.
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric - - - - - - - - - $5.
Plain Needle work, marking samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches - - - - - - - $6.
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a Lady to execute work with facility, equal to the imported, - - - - - - - - - $10.
Drawing and Painting on paper, also Painting upon Velvet and paper, a new and elegant method, - - - - - - $10.

N. B. The present quarter of the School will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter.

Salisbury, Sept. 21st, 1829. 6t90

Five Cents Reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to my plantation, in the Forks of the Yadkin in Rowan county, an apprentice boy named *Allmon Taylor*. All persons are forewarned harboring said boy under the penalty of the law: no expenses will be paid for his apprehension. BENJAMIN BROCK.

Sept. 19th, 1829. 1w

New and Cheap GOODS

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF THE
Cheapest and most Fashionable
GOODS

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care, by himself, and bought for *cash*, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in Stores. *MICHAEL BROWN.*

Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3mt86

SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & Co.

HAVE removed to the north corner of the Court-House—the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel; where they are disposed to sell *GOODS very low.*

Salisbury, September 18th, 1829. 85

Notice.

ON Tuesday of the Superior Court in Statesville, it being the 2d day of November next, will be sold at public Vendue, several HOUSES and LOTS, and several unimproved lots, in said town and among others, that valuable stand for business, formerly occupied by *James Irwin*, and *Robert Simonton*, and now occupied by *Cowan and Alexander* for a Store. It is presumed those inclined to purchase, will examine the premises. The executors of Robert Simonton and the executors of James Irwin, by joining in the sale, will make the title unquestionably good to purchasers. A liberal credit will be given.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON, THEOPHILUS FALLS, JAMES CAMPBELL, } *Executors of R. Simonton, deceased.*
ALEX. HUGGINS, JOHN IRWIN, } *Executors of James Irwin, deceased.*

September 12th, 1829. 4t88

Doctor Moore's Estate.

ALL persons yet indebted to the estate of Dr. Robert Moore, late of Rowan county, deceased, are desired to make payment to the Executor with as little delay as possible, and save cost and trouble; and those still having unsettled claims against said estate, will present them, legally vouched for, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EBENEZER MOORE, *Exec'r.*

September 18th, 1829. 3t87

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorised and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 3d Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution.

J. R. LONDON, *President.*

September 2d, 1829. 4t88

Taken Up,

BY Adam Terrence, in Iredell county, on the 31st of August, a bay HORSE, 12 or 13 years old, 15 hands 3 inches high, the right hind foot white, a small saddle spot on the left side, old shoes on before, trots and paces; and is appraised, by James Donaldson and Ephraim Templeton, to be worth $45. J. OLIPHANT.

Sept. 14, 1829. 2t86

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829: Eliza Coxe vs. William Coxe: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

3mt97 SAMPL. HENDERSON, *c. m. c.*

Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

WM. B. WOOD, THOS. WOOD, } *Ex'rs.*

August 19th, 1829. 3m93

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR court of Law, May term, 1829: Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3mt86 SAMPL. HENDERSON, *c. s. c. l.*

NOTICE.

BEING determined to remove somewhere, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 29th instant, that notable and valuable *Tract of Land*, where I now live, on the main road leading from Statesville to Lincolnton, on Buffalow Shoal Creek, Iredell county, N. C. with all its ways and Mines—supposed to be by good judges, much branch or bottom and low *Gold*; together with three other *Tracts* near me; the whole containing 653 Acres. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. JOHN LEA

September 5th, 1829. 2t85

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse *Eagle* will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of *Salisbury*, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of *Concord*, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays: and will be let to Mares at *eight* dollars the Season; *six* dollars the Leap; and *twelve* dollars to insure a foal.

84 S. L. FERRAND,
Sept. 10, 1829. C. L. BOWERS.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, within four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Foard road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain:—it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.

May 23d, 1829. 68

Medical College of

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution, will be resumed on the second *Monday* in November, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by JOHN EDWARDS HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by JAMES RAMSAY, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine } by HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children } T. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by EDMUND RAVENEL, M. D.
Natural History, and Botany, } by STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D.
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, } by JOHN WAGNER, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, by J. WAGNER, M. D.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

Charleston, Aug. 19, 1829. 8t90

To Cotton Ginners.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Gin Making Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair *Gins*, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.;—he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 25th August, 1829.

THE Proprietors of all newspapers now taken by this Department, are requested to discontinue sending the same after the first day of October next—and to render their accounts to that date. And notice is hereby given that no paper will be paid for after that time, except such as may be specially subscribed for subsequent to this notice.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, *Agent.*

The publishers of the Laws of the last Session of Congress, are requested to publish the above notice three times, and forward their accounts for settlement.

Aug. 27, 1829. t85

Taken up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 18th inst. two negro men, named *Patrick* and *Wilson*; the former says he belongs to Allen Watson, and the latter says he belongs to Capt. Benj. Watson of Prince Edward county, Va.; Patrick is about 24, and Wilson 22 years old: the former is 5 feet 6 or 7, the latter 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high: they are of common size, rather dark complected, and likely fellows: they had a pass to go to Alabama, probably forged: no particular mark on them. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. F. SLATER, *Shff.*

August 19, 1829. 81

NOTICE.

THIS day, a *Negro Man*, who says his name is ISAM, and that he belongs to a man by the name of William Thompson, of Chester district, South Carolina, was committed to the jail of Mecklenburg county, N. C.. The owner is requested to come forwarded, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Shff. of*
August 5th, 1829. 81 *Mecklenburg county.*

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April*, 1828. 09

Mansion Hotel,

IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA,

By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant Establishment is situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, and in the center of business. The proprietor has taken great pains to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description necessary to the comfort of Travellers, and no expense will be spared in providing for the Table the best the country affords. The Bar will be stocked with choice Liquors, and the Stables, equal to any in the state, provided with plenty of provender of all kinds, and attended by obliging and attentive Hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal, if not superior, to any in the place: the House contains a number of private rooms, with out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers, with or without families. On the premises is an ICE HOUSE, which will regularly be supplied whenever the season will admit of it. The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting, on *his* part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.

☞ The *Northern, Southern, Lincoln* and *Cheraw STAGES*, stop at the Hotel.

EZRA ALLEMONG, *Agent.*

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10*th*, 1829. 9t91

BOOKS at AUCTION.

IN order to close and expedite the settling of the business of the late firm of *Biram Turner & Co.* there will be sold at auction, in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday evening the 12th October next, and sale to continue every evening during the week, (it being the week of Rowan Superior Court,) all the Books remaining on hand at this place, consisting of

6 or 7000 Volumes,

well assorted, and in part Law, Medical, Historical and Miscellaneous works. This is certainly the most splendid assortment of Books ever offered for sale by auction in the western part of the state, and will be well worth the attention of the public. The sale will be positive, and without reserve, as the situation of the estate requires that it should be immediately closed. Terms will be liberal, and made known on the evening of the sale.

N. B. HUGHES, *Agent.*
for H. D. Turner, Surviving partner.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 9*th*, 1829. 4t87

HEAD QUARTERS,

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 5, 1829.

HAVING appointed Capt. *Sam'l. Lemly*, Adjutant of the 63d Regt. officers will respect and obey him accordingly.

E. YARBROUGH, *Col. Comd't.*

OFFICERS!

You are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Salisbury, on *Thursday*, the 8th day of October, 1829, at 10 A. M. armed and equipped for *Drill*.

And on *Friday*, the 9th, you will appear with your respective companies, armed and equipp'd with full uniform, according to law. Captains, and commandants of companies, are required to make their returns on the day of drill.

By order of Edward Yarbrough, Col. Comd't.
SAM'L. LEMLY, *Adj't.*
4t67 63*d Regt. N. C. Militia.*

Salisbury Light Infantry Blues:

YOU will appear on the court-house hill, on Friday, the 9th of October, proximo, 9 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipt for regimental muster and inspection, in accordance with the requisition of the Col. Comdt.

By order of Capt. Thomas G. Polk.
JNO. H. HARDIE, *Sec'y.*
Sept. 14*th*, 1829. 4t87

For Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of *John Thomas*, dec'd. the undersigned, Executors to said will and testament, will expose to sale, on Thursday the 24th of September, on the premises of the dec'd.

TWO PLANTATIONS,

lying on the waters of the Buffalow Shoal Creek 8 miles south west of Statesville, and one mile north of Thomas' Ferry, containing 100 Acres, with a dwelling and other necessary buildings, and an improvement of thirty acres, under good repair. The former, 150 Acres, lying joining, containing an excellent seat for Water Power, and well timbered.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a likely NEGRO MAN, *Waggon, Horses, Cattle, Corn*, and *Wheat*, and various other articles not necessary to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, with bond and approved security. Any person wishing to purchase the above *Land* can examine it previous to the day of sale, by applying to JAMES B. THOMAS, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. F. THOMAS. }

Iredell county, Sept. 1*st*, 1829. 2t85

☞ We will, at the same time, offer for sale several hundred acres of *Land*, lying on the waters of Hatchy, in the counties of Shelby and Fayette, Tennessee: twelve months credit will be given.

20,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE,

LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the *Gold Region* of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. *Gold* has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12*th*, 1829. 71

Gold Washing Machine.

NOTICE.—This is to notify the public in general, that having acquired from the Department of State of the United States, a patent for the Machines for Washing, Cleaning and Separating Gold dust, consisting of a Funnel, Trunk and Spout, I hereby forewarn all persons from using or making said Machines without my permission. RICHARD LEE.

Rutherford Co. Sept. 1*st*, 1829. 8t91

POETRY.

"I, too, have drank the rapturous stream
Which flows through fancy's airy bower;
Enjoyed the soft enchanting dream
Of Rhyme, and felt its magic power."

PRAYER.

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Utter'd or unexpress'd;
The motion of a hidden fire,
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear;
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech
That infant lips can try:
Prayer, the sublimest strains that reach
The majesty on high.

Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
The Christian's native air,
The watch-word at the gates of death;
He enters heaven with prayer.

Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice,
Returning from his ways;
While Angels in their songs rejoice,
And cry, "behold he prays!"

In prayer, on earth, the saints are one;
They're one in word and mind;
When with the Father and the Son,
Sweet fellowship they find.

O thou, by whom we come to God,
The life, the truth, the way,
The path of prayer thyself hast trod;
Lord, teach us how to pray!

COURTSHIP.

A youth to me a wooing came,
For pity did implore me—
And hoped I'd neither slight nor blame,
The lad that did adore me.
I liked him much, but hid my plan
To see how he'd repute me—
So frowning cried, don't tease, young man,
You don't exactly suit me.

He seem'd confounded, vex'd—he stared,
Then vow'd he'd ne'er deceive me.
Says I, your presence can be spared,
If you please sir, you may leave me.
What, leave you, love—I never can.
I swear by your beauty?
Now, pray, said I, don't tease, young man,
You don't exactly suit me.

He started, sigh'd, hung down his head,
Which proved I'd rather caught him:
Oh haste my love to church, he said—
You see to what I'd brought him.
Dear sir said I, if that's my fate,
To wed's a woman's duty—
Let's fly, or we shall be too late;
You now exactly suit me.

FORGET ME NOT.

Though many a joy around thee smile,
And she, the loved one now you'll meet—
And friends will cheer life's dreary way,
And turn their bitter cup to sweet.

Let memory sometimes bear thee back
To other days almost forgot;
And then you think of other friends,
Who love thee well—Forget me not.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

The Sailor, toss'd on stormy seas,
Though far his bark may roam,
Still hears a voice in every breeze,
That wakens thoughts of Home.

He thinks upon his distant friends,
His wife—his humble cot;
And from his inmost heart ascends
The prayer—"Forget-me-not!"

The difference between Physic and Surgery.

Physician and Surgeon, you'll find on the trial,
This kills with the knife and that kills with the vial:
Both excellent friends to the Sexton and Vicar,
The one somewhat tardy, the other much quicker.

MISCELLANY.

Whate'er men do, or think, or dream,
Our motley paper seizes for its theme.

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN EARLY.

What is the object of education? To form the character. How is this to be done? Not by lessons, but principally through the influences of example, and circumstances, and situation. How soon is the child exposed to these influences? From the moment it opens its eyes and feels the pressure of it mother's bosom—from the hour that it becomes capable of noticing what passes around it, and knowing the difference of one thing from another. So powerful are the gradual and unnoticed influences of these early months, that the infant, if indulged or humored, may grow into a petty tyrant at ten months old; and tottle about in two years a selfish, discontented, irritable thing, that every one but the mother turns from with disgust. During this period every human being is making his first observations, and acquiring his first experience; passes his early judgments, forms opinions, acquires habits.—They may be ingrained into the character for life. Some right and some wrong notions may take with firm hold, and some impressions, good or bad, may sink so deep as to be with scarcely any force eradicated. There is no doubt that many of these incurable crookednesses of disposition which we attribute to nature, would be found if they could be traced, to have originated in the early circumstances of life; just as a deformed or stunted tree is the seed from which it sprung, but so, not from any natural perversity of seed from which it sprung, but from the circumstances of the soil and situation under which it grew.

[*Journal of Education.*

SMALL FEET AND SMALL WAISTS.

It is probable, if small waists had never been admired and eulogized by the male sex, that females would never have thought of devising artificial modes of contracting themselves in that part. But there is an innate, unnatural inclination in the fair sex to render themselves agreeable in the eyes of men. To accomplish this, they submit to many privations, and to many tortures. Because the Chinese imagine a small foot to be the acme of beauty in a female, the ladies of China submit to have their feet pressed into moulds, by which they are contracted, their legs deformed, and themselves rendered cripples; and this they willingly endure, merely because a small foot is pleasing to the gentlemen! This we Europeans acknowledge to be a ridiculous and injurious custom: we laugh at the women who submit to such disfigurement, and at the men who call it beauty. But whilst we laugh at foreigners, for the customs adopted by them, we forget that we have practices at home equally ridiculous; and that, if the Chinese pinch the feet, European gentlemen cause the ladies at home to pinch themselves in a part situate nearer to the seat of vitality, so as to confine those organs, upon the freedom of whose action depend health and life. Thus we see the mote which is in our brother's eye is invisible to us.

If it were not that men approved of these practices, women would not adopt them; for there would not be the inducement. The men, therefore, and not the women, are the culpable party, although the women are the sufferers, and bear the blame. It is that they may be pleasing in the eyes of the strong sex, that the ladies decorate themselves with various dresses and adornments. It is to be lamented, that, however amiable, however commendable in them the wish to please may be, they should be prevailed upon to torment their fair bodies with starvings and lacings, which instead of having the desired effect of improving their appearance, are only productive of deformity and bad health.

"Remove the cause and the effect will cease," says the proverb. Then let gentlemen cease to admire female beauty in any other shape than as nature furnished it; let them esteem the genuine bloom of health, and the elegance of form, which are the effects of wholesome exercise, unrestrained by any bindings or lacings, and set their face against the use of busk and tight laced stays. Then will these mischievous parts of female attire gradually disappear, and in a few years, those who have been brought up in the use of such aids, will be surprised to discover how much more elegant those ladies are, who have been suffered to grow up without any extraneous aid, than those who have been encased in stays. *London paper.*

Fashions.—In the ninth and tenth centuries the greatest princes of Europe wore wooden shoes, or the upper part of leather and the sole of wood. In the reign of William Rufus, a great beau, Robert, surnamed the Horned, used shoes with long sharp points, stuffed with tow, and twisted like a ram's horn. The points continued to increase, till in the reign of Richard II., they were of so enormous a length that they were tied to the knees with chains, sometimes of gold, and sometimes of silver. The upper parts of these shoes in Chaucer's time were cut in imitation of a church window. The high pointed shoes continued in fashion for three centuries, in spite of the bulls of the Popes, the decrees of councils, and the declamations of the clergy. At length the parliament of England interposed by an act, A. D. 1463, prohibiting the use of shoes or boots with peaks exceeding two inches in length, and prohibiting all shoemakers from making them with longer peaks, under severe penalties. But even this was not sufficient: it was necessary to denounce the dreadful sentence of excommunication against all who wore shoes or boots with points longer than two inches. The present fashion of shoes was introduced in 1663, but the buckle was not used till 1678.

New Galvinic Instruments.—The following extract of a letter from Philip Yonge, a junior physician, residing at the place called Rocky Comfort, in Florida, to Dr. Sam'l. L. Mitchell, of New York, contains interesting intelligence for professional and scientific persons. It was received only a few days ago:

"In operations of acupuncture I have derived much advantage from the agency of galvanism; which induced me to construct a small galvanic pile in the handle of the needle, with a sufficient space between each metalic plate, which are separated by a fold of cambric, to retain the diluted acid. The top of the ring, so that a number of them, though situated on different part of the body, may be easily connected by means of a small wire or chain.

"I have constructed another instrument, to be worn by the patient without inconvenience, in which a galvanic action will continue for a number of days, and its intensity be increased or diminished at pleasure.—This apparatus is somewhat complicated. A steel spring passes through it, which serves as positive and negative poles; having button-like terminations, acting as a clasp to keep it in its place; and convey the stream of galvanism immediately through certain deranged systems. From this instrument we can derive more advantage than from the common electrical machine, because the action is constant; the patient wears it about with him; and variations of weather have no sensible effect upon its operation. I mentioned this little invention to many scientific gentlemen, who all pronounced it new. I am induced to think it may be serviceable in most chronic and venuous disorders; and especially in uterine affections.

"Should the two, or either of them, be found worthy of professional adoption, I have at some future day to have the pleasure of sending them to you with drawings and illuswrations."

A Silk Factory has been established at Dedham, Mass. by Mr. Edward Brown, who has served a regular apprenticeship to be business in London, and is considered a superior workman: He at present confines his attention to the weaving of silk fringe, and tassels, sofa bindings, and articles for upholsterers, which are composed of rich stuffs, not having imported any broad looms. His father is soon expected from Europe, with suitable implements for weaving silk velvets, and other silk cloths of all descriptions. He is now engaged in manufacturing raw American silk raised by J. H. Cobb, esq. the present season,—and will soon considerably extend his business.

PEACH AND NECTARINE IN ONE FRUIT.

A writer for Loudon's Gardeners Magazine asserts that, "A Royal George peach tree, cultivated in the garden of the Rev. Mr. Howman of this place, has produced rather a large fruit, three parts of it being peach and one part nectarine, quite distinct in appearance as well as flavor. This was undoubtedly occasioned by the pollen of the latter being conveyed to that of the former; but why was it not mixed? In the stone there is very little difference. A nectarine tree stands about five yards from the peach tree."

WINTER MELON.

Mr. Skinner: Sir,—What is the *Winter Melon*, (figure 57, page 71, of Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture,) which is said to be "*cultivated in different parts of Provence and Languedoc, and especially in the orange orchards of Hieres. It forms an article of commerce.*" Draw an order on your Mediterranean friends for seed, and don't forget me in its distribution. Can any of your eastern horticulturists tell me the botanical name of this *winter melon*, which Loudon has strangely omitted.

American Farmer.

The *Lobelia Inflata*, a plant that grows spontaneonsly in different parts of North America has lately been found a specific for asthma. Dr. Cutler, an asthmatic, having been effectually cured by it, has published a treatise on its virtues; and Dr. Andrew, of Glasgow, has also found it to merit the character Dr. Cutler and other eminent physicians have given it.

Laurel.—The Butchers of Geneva have a singular mode of preventing flies from attacking the meat in their shops. They rub the walls and boards upon which their meat is placed with the essential oil of laurel; the smell of which keeps away this troublesome insect.